

THE JEWISH TIMES.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, SCIENCE, ART, LITERATURE AND JEWISH INTERESTS.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 162

STRIVE, WAIT, AND PRAY.

Strive; yet I do not promise
The prize you dream of to-day
Will not fade when you think to grasp it,
And melt in your hand away;
But another and holier treasure
You would now perchance disdain,
Will come when your toil is over,
And pay you for all your pain.

Wait; yet I do not tell you
The hour you long for now
Will not come with its radiance vanished,
And a shadow upon its brow;
Yet far through the misty future,
With a crown of starry light,
An hour of joy you know not
Is winging her silent flight.

Pray; though the gift you ask for
May never comfort your fears,
May never repay your pleading,
Yet pray, and wait hopeful;
An answer, not that you long for,
But diviner, will come one day;
Your eyes are too dim to see it,
Yet strive, and wait, and pray.

EUGENIE'S FETE DAY.

NOT an empress was this Eugenie, but a little Jewish maid who came to the manufacture of Blumenthal & Co. to sweep, dust, run errands, wait on the operators at their sewing-machines, trim out the scallops of whole ship-loads of Hamburg edgings, and last, but not least, gallant to her small soul to "try on." In this great establishment were e outfits of satin or silk, velvet, lawn or lace, were made for all womankind from infancy up to that "uncertain age," and even beyond, every garment for a girl of 13 which required fitting fell to Eugenie's share and for these she served as model. I have often seen the salty sprinkles in her dark eyes when the foreman turned her round and pushed her on, glowing cheeks and trembling fingers, as she was lean, and attributed all misgivings to her angularity.

"On a better developed child of this age this design would be perfect—superb. You must notice that 'Genie' is to scrawny," he explained to young Gabriel Blumenthal, who accepted or rejected the styles as they were created.

"Ah, yes, I see, 'Genie,' you are tall enough and straight enough, but you must grow fat; then you will have your wages raised." And Mr. Gabriel leans indolently back in his arm-chair, and surveys her again from head to foot. It never occurs to him that Eugenie is lean because she is hungry. She hated her breakfast of butterless rye bread and black coffee, and did not thrive on what she substituted—a couple of green apples and a ginger cake.

Mr. Gabriel had seen life's pathos in that picture of little Cosset asleep on a miserable pallet, with her gorgeous doll clasped in her arms, and might have seen, but that the sight was so common, life's irony in Eugenie's faded founce and worn shoes beneath the coat of plush or velvet—life's bitterness in her flashing eyes, glowing cheeks and trembling fingers, as she unfasts the splendid garment, and escapes like a wild bird from its captors. On \$1.50 a week one cannot dress like Solomon in all his glory, so Eugenie resembled the lilies of the field more than she was aware, perhaps, in that the nearer she approached the ground, the meaner and muddier she appeared. She was but one of twenty children in the work-room and though the poorest of all, she embodied all the storm and sunshine, the thunder and lightning, the vivacity and intellect, of her little world. Her companions and admirers of to-day, were her tormentors and rivals of to-morrow. They were quick to notice how gipsy-like she was with her dark eyes and black braided hair, from which over her forehead escaped those little waves and curls which neither rain nor warm weather ever straightened; and when they wanted the excitement of seeing "Genie in a tantrum," they would get Gretchen to whisper in her Judisch Deutsch, "Thy mother bought thee of a Zigeunerin for zwei pfennige." Her indignation tears were not less bitter because they were forced to flow in silence, as they were hastily wiped away with the cuttings on the floor. Her ardent soul knew no repression of emotion as it knew no deceit.

Gretchen had a dozen secrets, where Eugenie had not a concealment under the sun, yet no one ever cried: "Gretchen did it! Gretchen did it!" while the other seemed ever attended like the player in the G-eek tragedy, by the inevitable enemies. No wonder she hastily exclaimed, when told by a child who had lived in the country, how the katyids sang in the fields, "I am glad I never hear them, for I would seem to me as if all the girls turned to grasshoppers at night and were crying, 'Genie did, and 'Genie did not, to drive me crazy, as they do all day."

"I'm so tired out sometimes that I want to die, don't you, 'Genie?' said a companion one night.

"Die!" said Eugenie, with superb astonishment. "No, I don't. I have not lived yet." Which remark contains a strong justification of the doctrine teaching "the survival of the fittest."

How strong must the desire of life be when, deprived of all its sweetness, sunshine, pure air, breath of flowers, liberty to laugh and sing, she would still exclaim against death!

She was but one of thousands, and so wore her poor clothes, ate or did not eat her rye bread, breathed fluff of cloth, smell of oil and poisoned air, and whenever the irrepressible spirit of youth and bounding blood bade her speak or dance against rule, jeopard-

ed her position, and ran the risk of a beating at home. One blessing her hard work brought her, of which she could not be cheated—sleep so sweet and dreamless that "all night is like a minute." Waking, she had but one unfailing joy in spring time, and that was the display of flowers in the market she passed daily. Hers was not simply a sentiment in regard to them. She hated the fine garments which were associated only in her mind with torture and shame, and the gorgeous materials to which her eyes were accustomed, embodied none of that beauty for which her heart was hungry. But flowers! They were an untainted pleasure, a source of boundless delight and satisfaction. She would wear them in her hair and on her breast; they never contrasted painfully with her faded dresses. She begged a leaf or bud—the only things she deemed to beg or accept from her companions. They had twined her with poverty, and nothing could induce her to share a lunch or a penny, though she gave generously, "b'teven a queen could ask for a flower," she explained. She loved to dance, and had learned, Heaven knows how or where! and must gratify her longing occasionally, whatever vials of wrath might be emptied on her head. When a lull in the rush of business permitted an extension of the half-hour into an hour for lunch, Eugenie was almost nappy. Then her companions gathered around her, no longer rivals and thorns in the flesh, but like the Athenians, eager to hear something new. She taught them German songs, their united voices serving only as a foil to her powerful alto, which pierced the floors and walls, and reached at length the ears of the magnates in the counting-house. A pasture the interferred with the correct calculation of dollars and cents was instantly forbidden on pain of dismissal. Debarred from talking all day or singing at noon, Eugenie thought with the French, perhaps, thought in a different sense, that "what cannot be said can be sung, what cannot be sung can be danced." She would dance then: Alas! her invertebrate foe, an insensible Hibernian, who was forewoman of the department in which Eugenie spent most of her time, pounced upon her, and peremptorily forbade any further exhibition of what she called her "land-dances."

"The worst girl in the room," said Mother McGowan to Miss Emily, head of another department—Miss Emily, who seemed not only to see, but also to talk, and especially to listen with her large eyes, and who drew to her every soul in the building who had a trouble to tell. "The worst girl in the room! Yesterday at dinner-time I caught the young ragamuffin up on one of the cutting-tables dancing away for dear life; and there were all the other children taking their lesson, of course, and lifting low for her to keep step by, while she held up her rags of a dress and whirled around like a spinning-jenny. She had pieces of yellow lawn twisted into sunflowers, and there they dangled from her long plaits, and I'll give you my word there is not a child in the place but would have been wearing rag roses and dancing the 'Rocky Road to Dublin' to-morrow if I hadn't caught her at her tricks. 'Come on, that you young rowdy,' says I, and took her by the arm and brought her to the floor. 'What are you thinking of, to be dancing there?' 'I'm not a rowdy,' says she, jerking away; 'and I'm not thinking of anything ugly, especially not of you!' To my very face, do you mind! Of course the children all laughed, but I was mad enough to fall on her—and beat her then and there. I'll have her out of this Saturday night, for she is the plague of my life."

Now, Emily, do thy best to save this little one, whom the gods have conspired to grind to powder! "When the pitcher falls upon the stone, woe unto the pitcher; when the stone falls upon the pitcher, whatever befalls, woe unto the pitcher."

"If you will send Eugenie over to my room," said Miss Emily, "you may take Carrie, who is far quieter. We must hush this Eugenie, who seems to be possessed"—adding softly to herself—"but only by the spirit of beautiful youth."

Glad to be rid of her, Mother McGowan, who was herself too overburdened with work to have time for training her troublesome charge, made the exchange at once.

"They tell me you were dancing, Eugenie, and teaching other little girls. I am sure you will not do so any more. Not that it is wrong to dance, but only to do so here," said Miss Emily.

"But Mother McGowan said I was a rowdy," said Eugenie, hotly, "and it is not true! I only dance because I have to."

"Must dance, Eugenie! Why?"

"Oh, I get so tired sometimes, and my hands and feet feel as if they were tied with chains; and I feel them dragging after me; and my heart, touching lightly her breast, 'sinks down so heavy that I cannot breathe. Then, if I were only in some place where I could dance or sing, I would feel rich, and glad, and light, like I do when I wake up in the morning, before I remember."

"But 'Genie,' you know we must all be quiet here, or no work could be done. Think what a bedlam it would be if we all got up and danced when we felt the chains!"

"Do you ever feel them, Miss Emily?"

"Oh, yes, sometimes! but I can make yours a little lighter. Be a good girl, and you shall go home with me on Saturday night, and stay

till Monday morning; I will play for you, and you may sing and dance till the chains are sunken fathoms deep, and the katyids pipe unheard in the fields!"

What a glimpse of paradise was this! A visit to Miss Emily's home, a little house in the suburbs, with its garden full of roses and vine-covered windows.

"Be good!" She would be so good that only the quiet angels which little Catholic Katy talked about could be any better.

The days were now a little brighter for Eugenie. Not that her work was less, her hours shorter, or her wages better, but she had found a friend. When stairs were swept and errands done, at least for a breathing-spell she could take her stool and sit at Miss Emily's feet, while her sharp, bright scissors glanced like a flash between the scallops of the dainty edging.

"Be sure you bring up all the rags and papers," 'Genie; never throw those away'; and he passes leisurely down the staircase to his desk in the office, where he sits musing.

"Poor little thing! How wide she opens her eyes when she finds the bank-note which, unseen by her, he had risked among the rags to test her. Sagaciously she smells it, and never belongs to one of the girls, far it smells of cigars and vest pockets. Now what shall I do with it till morning, for I'm not fit to go into the office. How I wish Miss Emily was here!"

Her work done, she dresses to go home, and at the foot of the stairs stands Mr. Gabriel, smoking and smiling.

With an exclamation of relief she approaches him. "Ah! I'm so glad you are just here, for I know I can trust you with this money. Will you keep it till morning, and find out who has lost it? It was in the sweepings."

"I felt small enough to creep into a hole and pull the hole in after me," said Mr. Gabriel to Miss Emily in the morning—"when she lifted her eyes to mine—lovely eyes they are, too—told me she could trust me with the money! Fourteen years old next week, but I would not have her know for a small fortune that I dropped that dollar on purpose to try her. Mother McGowan must look elsewhere for her thief. As for Eugenie, we must see that she has her fete day, and as an humble admirer I hope to be invited."

If Gretchen's place is vacant after that, Eugenie will know where to go. The face of the world is changed; she has found a friend to whom she is bound by cords of love, and that is wealth and bliss enough for her. Besides, to-morrow she will be fourteen!

The last day of autumn dawned so crisp and clear and frosty that pink calico began to look highly unseasonable, though covered by a wisp of a shawl, which was so poor a protection from the cold that one might justly have remarked with Mother Frenchard, "You can shiver quite as comfortably without it." But 'Genie' scorned the cold. Was not this her fete day? At 12 o'clock she would fly with her kettle to the coffee-house, and buy, for a treat, her dinner of fried liver. After that she would give, in a bag of paper, a rosy apple and a handful of nuts to each of the girls, and they would have an hour, quite in which to eat and laugh. "For once," she said to Miss Emily, "they tried a suit on me to-day, nor tell me about my bones sticking out, because, I suppose, it was to be a birthday present to a girl like me. The foreman said all her measures were like mine, even to her shoes. Her very feet matched all the shades on me a week ago. I wonder will she have a party, too?"

"I am sure she will, 'Genie,'" said Miss Emily, with a smile; "and that reminds me that Mr. Gabriel said he would like very much to be invited to your party."

"Oh!" said 'Genie, with as much horror as her voice, for as any great lady might express, for whom an extra guest involved the disarrangement of her beautiful table and Sevres ware, and then: "Oh, well, I can give him mine, for the apples and nuts are just enough to go around, and even the bags are counted. You will not mind if I take a couple of nuts out of your bag, so that they will not notice that I'm not eating?"

Slowly the morning wore away. Twelve o'clock came at last, and she was free—free for an hour! Her lunch bought and disposed of, she took from a little basket under Miss Emily's desk the treat she had prepared for her fete. Miss Emily herself had made her a frosted cake, and brought her a bouquet of late roses, and these were the chief ornaments of the end of one of the cutting tables. Not a rival nor tormentor at 'Genie's board to-day, only friends and boon companions. They would eat her nuts and apples, and divide her roses, and merrily wish her many happy returns; even Mother McGowan would smile in passing.

"Genie, where's 'Genie?' cries some one. "She must go on and once and try. It is a special order and cannot wait."

"On this day of all days! Must she?"

"Never mind," said Miss Emily. "I will go with you, and they shall not detain you an instant longer than is necessary."

In a very few minutes they return, but what have they done to 'Genie? She looks like a bride—a gipsy bride in her crimson hood and dress of dark cloth, the very same whose

shades they had matched a week ago. "Oh, you need not look at me, 'Genie'; I should never have thought of it," Miss Emily knows all about it," said Mr. Gabriel, who appeared at the door. He was there chiefly to watch for the flashes of delight coming from a pair of beautiful eyes; but he did not look for them in Eugenie's though hers were bright enough. The Empress herself never looked prettier. I think you ought to make a speech," said

"Oh," I couldn't make a speech, because—with unconscious satire—"I never have any practice, but I only know the Empress herself could never have been any happier than I am to-day."

We must leave her on this bright day of her short life, which could never go on exactly as it had before. Miss Emily would teach her to sew on the sewing machine, and to make, piece, by piece, those beautiful garments in the show-room, where the gas was always bright, and the figures in their satin mantles, and long robes trailing on the soft carpet, and the many reflections from the grand mirrors made it seem like a ball that waited only for the music. What a triumph to see her handiwork displayed there, too. And then she could keep herself clothed, shod and fed, which, for her, at least, was the duty that lay nearest.

And Miss Emma and Gabriel? I do not know. Did you think he must marry her—as it always is in stories that are mere fables? She is still at her desk, and Eugenie watches him with jealous eyes. Is it fancy only that she thinks the chains drag heavier and show plainer on her friend after he leaves her side? "If only I could sink them fathoms deep," muses she, as her bright scissors fly with incredible swiftness along the strips of edging. "If he wants to do something great now, why doesn't he make them lighter?"

Ah, Eugenie, "That alone is great, and there is no other greatness; to make some work of God's creation a little fruitfurther, better, more worthy of God; to make some human hearts a little wiser, happier, manful, more blessed, less accursed! It is work for a God!"—Harper's Monthly.

Sweetness of Spirit.

We have known some ladies whose presence was always, made apparent by the pervasion of the atmosphere with a subtle perfume; whether Lubin did it or not, we never knew; but the room always seemed fragrant just from their being in it, as if rare flowers had been breathing their delicate odors there. We think all our readers will agree with us that there are some noble men who somehow carry, in a like manner, the charm of an attractive atmosphere with them. It is a pleasure just to look at them. Even when one differs in judgment from them as far as the poles are asunder, one is none the less drawn toward and fascinated by them. There is such sweetness in their spirit, such gracious gentleness in their manner, such kind catholicity, such manly frankness, such thorough self-respect on one hand, and on the other hand, such perfect regard for the judgment of others that one cannot help loving them, however, conscience may compel conclusions on matters of mutual consequence, unlike those which they have reached.

These are not weak men either. What people like in them is not, that with the everlasting unvaryingness of a mirror, they reflect back the thought which is presented to them, and so are always at agreement with others. Sometimes one is even more drawn to them when they are in opposition, because they are so true and just that their aspect carries with it all the refreshment of variety with none of the friction of hostility.

Natural temper has something to do with this. God gives a great gift to a man when He gives him a sunny disposition, a candid spirit, and the instinct of fairness in controversy. It is exceptionally hard for some men to be so. They are jealous, suspicious, and morose in their natural trend. It is hard for them to believe good of others. It is easy for them always to put the worst construction upon matters. It sometimes seems as if they were almost more than grace itself that they will be just toward any man against whom they have been led to have a prejudice.—Congregationalist.

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THE JEWISH TIMES has a larger circulation in this city and State than all the other Jewish journals combined.

The death of Moses, our great lawgiver, occurred on the 7th of Adar, corresponding with the 18th of March passed. It was commemorated by many of our pious Israelites.

A Chicago judge has decided that an Israelite is not compelled to marry on *Yom Kippur*. The decision grew out of a breach of promise case, wherein the plaintiff sought to recover pecuniary damages for the failure of the defendant to marry on the day appointed. His defense was recognized as substantial, both in law and morals.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association of St. Louis, does not seem to maintain the enthusiasm which attended its birth. According to the *Tribune* of that city, a special meeting of the Association was called, which but seven members responded, and that on a Sunday morning, too, and in new rooms. We can make a better showing in this city without any effort.

PURIM was celebrated with increased ardor this year. Large sums of money were expended for costumes, carriages, and the incidentals to what might be called a carnival of fun. But in all sincerity, how few of all the merry-makers had any conception of the events Purim commemorates, or realized the historic significance of the festival. It was not the scriptural Purim which the masses seemingly celebrated, but rather a day in the calendar which they set apart for fun and nothing more.

REV. A. L. GREEN died suddenly in London, 11th inst., aged 60 years. The deceased enjoyed a world-wide reputation for his usefulness and labors in the cause of the Jews and Judaism. He was chief minister of the Central Synagogue, of which the Rothschilds, Baron de Worms, Sir George Jessel and many of the most prominent London Israelites were members. Rev. Mr. Green contemplated an American tour immediately after Passover, but, alas for human calculations, he was cut down, and the eloquent preacher is no more. He has left a vacancy which will be difficult to fill.

JEWISH SOCIAL EXCLUSIVENESS.

The average foreigner, reading of the lengths to which the Jews of America have carried their religious reforms, would be apt to think that Judaism itself is in danger in some quarters. He might naturally suppose that people who have introduced such sweeping changes in their synagogues and homes, would not be over-careful in regarding themselves and their children from leveling the few barriers which they have left standing between Judaism and other religions. Those who think this way, however, are greatly in error; the case is just the reverse, for *res mirabile dictu*, the most advanced Jews among us are most exclusive in their social intercourse, and seem to dread most the intermingling of their families with Christian society. It is a very rare thing to meet Jews at Christian houses, and it is still more rare to find Christians at Jewish houses. This is in no way due to any intolerance of Jewish society on the part of the Christians, for among the well-educated of the higher classes of society, people of all beliefs, and people of no belief, are, all other things being equal, perfectly welcome. Nor is this state of affairs to be attributed to the absence of people of culture and position among the Jews, for there is hardly a city in the Union in which we do not contribute our quota to the learned professions, as well as to commercial callings. The cause is rather to be found in the fear, which is quite common among even the most intelligent of our people, that the free, social intercourse of Jews and Christians would lead to intermarriages. This feeling is so prevalent, particularly among the Germans, that few Jewish fathers or brothers, no matter how

lax in their religious observances, would think of introducing a Christian gentleman to their daughters or sisters. They mix with Christians on Change, in the court room, and in their offices; they even have Christians for partners, but they do not, and will not invite them to their houses.

We have too high an appreciation of the fascinating powers of our girls, to say nothing of the susceptibility of our men, to deny that the fear of intermarriages with Christians may have grounds; but it does seem to us that the precaution taken against this danger is unwise, and out of proportion to the cause. That religion cannot be worth much which requires such close watching as this. And, apart from this view of the case, we believe that the Jews are doing great injury to themselves by this social self exile. Already it is a common thing to hear the distinction made between Jews and Americans, as though there were anything in our God-given religion which prevents, or was intended to prevent, an Israelite from being a true citizen of any enlightened country in the fullest sense of the word. It was our misfortune in the past, during the ages of persecution, to be forced to live entirely among ourselves, and be debarred the privilege of intercourse with the world, and we thus acquire many peculiarities which it is, or should be the aim of modern education, in these happier times to eradicate completely. It is clear that the perpetuation of this social exile will have precisely the opposite effect.

When we were proclaimed "a peculiar people" it could hardly have been intended that we should go about figuratively speaking, with a placard on our backs announcing our religion. For, while no honest man is ashamed of his religion, no polite man flaunts his belief in his neighbor's face. And the danger of intermarriages with Christians, if it really exists, is not so widespread as to threaten any great part of our people, and the few cases that might occur would hardly exercise any influence upon the Jews as a body. At any rate, if it would, it is certain that the prevention is to be found rather in a stricter religious education of our children, and a closer attachment to our faith than in social exclusiveness. To prevent or forbid our children from mixing in Christian society, is really tantamount to telling them that we fear their religion has such a slender hold upon them that we are afraid to trust them in situations where the influences and teachings of that religion would have to be exerted. On the whole, it is, perhaps, better that one in a thousand of our people should marry out of our faith, than that the other nine hundred and ninety-nine should be denied the valuable privileges and undoubted advantages of social intercourse with the world.

It is not to be denied that intermarriages with Christians are objectionable and to be avoided, but we have too much confidence in Judaism and its professors to fear that such intermarriages will ever become common, or that the few which do occur will exert any general influence for evil upon our people, if they exert any evil influence at all outside of the family immediately interested. If our religion is so weak that it cannot stand by itself, but must continue to be boxed up in its own narrow circle, then our religion is a very poor one for our present circumstances, and was only good so long as we lived by ourselves; but if, as it is much more reasonable to believe, our religion is a strong one, which, except in a few isolated cases, is able to withstand, as it has for ages withstood all worldly influences, then we must admit that American Jewish society is doing a great folly and a great wrong in strengthening and rebuilding barriers between itself and other classes, which it should be the aim of all intelligent and progressive people to tear down and destroy.

A meeting to advocate and advance the spirit of Tolerance under the name of "Catholicity" with reference to the good and true in all the religions of the world, was held at Horticultural Hall, 28th street, near Broadway, on Sunday evening, 18th. Responses to the sentiment, as expressed in the Hebrew, Christian, Chinese, Buddhist, Greek, Roman, Arabian, and Persian scriptures, were made by either or address from Moncure D. Conway and Max Muller of England, Dr. Freeman Clarke, John G. Whittier, Robt. Collyer, Rev. M. R. Scherman of Boston; Revs. H. W. Beecher, Robt. Collyer, Rev. M. R. Scherman of New York, with Mr. Peter Cooper and Mr. F. B. Thurber. The Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes spoke to the Hebrew "sentiment."

Rev. Henry Messing, minister of the Beth-el congregation, St. Louis was agreeably surprised upon his return home from divine service, to find that an elegant set of dining-room furniture had been placed in his house by some unknown but generous donors. It was a birthday present from a number of his admirers.

Correspondence.

PORTLAND, March 22, 1883.

EDITOR JEWISH TIMES: Would I drop a few lines to THE TIMES occasionally? Of course I would, with pleasure. Why, would you believe, if I were to tell you, that here, in this great metropolis (in embryo), in this great railroad center of the new Northwest (at present there are but two lines terminating here), in this future Boston of the Pacific Coast, one will, despite the attractions in and about experience *ennui*. In such a case there is certainly no better way of whiling your spare hours away, than by simply wrapping yourself in your morning gown, lighting your pipe of Turkish, locking the door, and picking up your pen to tell the public of what you don't know.

PORTLAND.

I shall not describe its location, climate, nor resources, but will refer the reader, who desires to inform him or herself thoroughly of the magnificence of this New Eldorado, to the millions of circulars and maps issued by the immigration society and sent broadcast. I shall not write a word about Mount Hood, standing, seemingly, sentinel over our destinies, and clad in his innocent garb of snowy white, glittering in the scorching rays of an Oregon sun, (?) and showing the Websters the nearest road to heaven. I shall not mention the majestic Columbia rolling down at times with an indescribable fury, reflecting upon its mirror-like surface the faded azure of an Oregon sky, washing industriously the big toe of the Cascade range, and heaping up at its mouth a deposit of sand, that will in no manner be coaxed away until Government shall have applied an antidote to it in the shape of a million or two. I shall not dwell at all upon any of those subjects that make the heart of the true Williametonian swell with pride. But I will tell you of things as I shall view them from the standpoint of a contributor to THE JEWISH TIMES.

The city of Portland contains indeed a large percentage of Israelites. By striking an average, we find that they are an intelligent, industrious, and thrifty set. Of course, this is not a novel estimate of the character of a Jewish community. Still as much has to be said of them wherever they are found. And when a hired scribbler prostitutes his talents in the probable interest of some grasping commercial rival, he has the lie flung at him, by the esteem and confidence in which those very people, whom he attempts to traduce, are held among their nearest neighbors. But we must not lose our subject. There are Israelites in the city of Portland who enjoy a standing in the community second to none. Their business relations are vast and numerous, their social relations are of the highest order. I will refrain from mentioning names, for I dislike tickling a man's vanity, and to give any of them fame, they would, in my humble opinion, have to do something more than grow rich and attend evening parties.

There is a large class of Israelites in this city who are among the late comers, and who are principally engaged in the retail trade. They, having never had a chance to become moldy, represent the true energetic portion of our people, for some of them conduct their business on a most gigantic scale. They have a large field before them, and they utilize every inch of it.

There are also a number of former San Franciscans located here. All prosperous and happy, though occasionally they will heave a long sigh for their dear old "Frisco." I am almost certain that each of them has a codicil to his will, setting forth that when in the dim future our heavenly Father should call on him to join his chorus of angels, his remains shall find their eternal resting place upon the peninsula that stands so well protected by Alcatraz on one side, and the Cliff house of sacred memory upon the other.

The spiritual nourishment which our brethren require once a year is being given them in small doses at two establishments. The compound in these two places is not the same. But then of this I will mention at some future day. Let me add, however, that one congregation is presided over by the Reverend Doctor Rosenspit. I cannot tell of his qualifications as a Rabbi. As a man, I consider Spitz a very unique fellow: His apparel is that of a clergyman of the Episcopal church, yet he swings his cane with a dash worthy of a Kearny street dandy. We shall forgive him for it, however, if he will only acquit himself well on Passover. I shall then give you my impression of him as a rabbi. Should any of your readers consider this an irrelevant account of a reverend gentleman, I will inform him that these lines were penned on Purim, a day where levity is permissible from Jerusalem to Portland.

Having said that much, I will stop, else you may think that I am too enthusiastic celebrant of the great day.

Wishing you all a merry Purim, I am yours,
KARL GURKE.

OAKLAND, March 26, 1883.

EDITOR JEWISH TIMES: The annual Masquerade Ball, in commemoration of one of the most important events in Jewish history, and for the very practical benefit of the First Hebrew Congregation, was given at Germania Hall, last Saturday night. Though my ticket stated that the grand march would begin precisely at 9:30, full half an hour beyond that time elapsed before the first note of music was heard. However, punctuality is an unknown quality with the managers of a ball. Well, this affair was well attended, and proved a financial success, to which happy result the San Francisco merchants largely contributed. These contributions may have been made upon the score of love and sympathy for the cause of Judaism and to assist in the propagation of the faith, but there are some who are skeptical enough to affirm that the purchase of tickets at \$2.50 each was the reluctant offering to the retail merchants of Oakland to secure and hold their trade. However, the congregation benefits by their dollars, and that was the chief end and aim of those who labored for the success of the ball. As a masquerade ball, it fell far behind similar events of former years, which circumstance is due to the fact that there were several like affairs in San Francisco the same evening.

The Reception Committee consisted of Messrs. A. Jonas, M. S. Beel, J. M. Cohen, A. Cerf, E. Bernstein, Louis Lissner, and Leon Hersberg, who were very attentive to the comfort of the guests. Mr. Joseph Harris was the efficient floor manager, and was ably assisted by F. E. Bernstein, J. Hersberg, H. Kahn, L. Kahn, M. Jacob, M. Jonas, Sig. Beel, and J. Abrahamson as floor committee. The music was furnished by Richard Hyam, of this city, and was all that could have been desired.

At twelve o'clock the prizes were awarded, the judges being Mr. Horton, Dr. E. H. Woolsey, Dr. S. G. Tucker, Mr. Leopold Myer, and Mr. D. Marx. J. M. Cohen, chairman of the committee, presented the following fortunate ones with the prizes: Best dressed lady, first prize, elegant album, Miss Bessie Cass, a "Duchess." Best sustained character, Mrs. Wygant, a "Quaker girl." Second prize, three pair of kid gloves.

Genlemen—Best costume, first prize, opera glass, Martin S. Beel, "Don Juan." Second prize, gold pen, best sustained character, L. Cohn, a school boy.

Mrs. Minna Harris, as an old woman, in the opinion of all, certainly deserved the first prize for her excellent make up and thorough appreciation of the character she portrayed. It was simply mistaken judgment on the committee's part. Close on the heels of the ball, in fact rather too close, an examination of the Sabbath-school pupils followed, Sunday morning. The very few visitors present observed with pleasure the progress of the pupils in their knowledge of Biblical history and Hebrew reading. In justice to Rev. M. S. Levy and the pupils, let us hope that the examination will be soon repeated, and that parents will throw off their manifest indifference and, by their presence, encourage both teacher and scholars. The examination was conducted by Rev. M. S. Levy, Mr. Louis Lissner, and others. Mr. S. M. Henry, of East Oakland, delivered a very practical address to the children, who, by their close attention and pleasant faces, evinced their appreciation of the speaker's words.

The next important event in our communal affairs will be the semi-annual meeting of the congregation, in a few weeks. The wisdom of the action taken at the last annual meeting will be considered. "Let us hope that the members will all come prepared to uphold the 'House of Prayer' where we may retire when the heart is heavy with sorrow, or to offer thanks for the good gifts our heavenly Father is pleased to shower upon us, and where our children are taught to walk in the narrow path of rectitude, though the burden seemeth heavy."

BEN. MEYER.

A ROMANCE IN REALITY.

The wedding of Miss Josie Hartman of Oakland, to Mr. Joseph Newman of this city, was to have been consummated last Sunday, in the city across the bay. All was in readiness for the happy event. The bride, the groom, the minister, relatives, and friends, had gathered for the solemn occasion, when suddenly the groom was taken alarmingly ill. It was some while before he rallied, but his system had, seemingly, received such a nervous shock that for prudential reasons the nuptials were indefinitely postponed. Thus, again, is verified the old but homely adage, "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip."

Commend a fool for his wit, or a knave for his honesty, and they will receive you to their bosom.

Duty cannot be neglected without harm to those who practice as well as to those who suffer from the neglect.

Stockton.

BALL BY THE JEWISH RESIDENTS.

The Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society gave a grand ball, last Thursday evening, 22d inst., at Turn Verein Hall, for the benefit of the Jewish Cemetery Fund which was well attended and proved, in every respect, an enjoyable affair. The hall was tastefully decorated with baskets of choice and rare flowers, typical of the grace and beauty of the devotees of Terpsichore. The walls of the room were adorned with bunting and evergreen, set off by pictures and suggestive fans. Bird-cages hung suspended from the ceiling, and the singing of the canaries seconded the strains of the music. Mrs. E. Gumpert, Mrs. M. Kaiser, and Mrs. B. Kohlberg composed the Reception Committee. The Floor Director was Paul Friedman, and the Floor Committee consisted of Arthur Levinsky, William Gumpert and Martin P. Stein.

At 9 o'clock the grand march began, Mr. Paul Friedman leading with Miss Eva Rosenthal. The gallery was well-filled with spectators, and by 10 o'clock the number of dancers had increased to 200. All of the toilettes were neat and pretty, and many of them were rich and elegant. The music, under the skillful direction of Prof. Dreyfuss, was most excellent. The ball proved, both socially and financially, a great success.

SAN JOSE, March 26, 1883.

EDITOR TIMES: Last evening a very jolly gathering of young folks visited the various residences of our Jewish community, and paid them "Purim Calls." The party consisted of Miss Juliet Levy as Queen Esther, Mr. H. Mosher as King Ashauerus, Miss Ray Newman as Mordecai, Mr. J. E. Harris as Satan, Mrs. J. E. Harris as clown, Mrs. H. Mosher as Maid of Honor, Mrs. Mendelssohn as Royal attendant, Mr. B. Benjamin as "Baby mine," Messrs. E. Rosenthal and Louis Liebes as executioners, and Mr. Sam. Moser leader of the orchestra. The hanging of Ha (y) man was enacted at each place visited, and the ceremony elicited a vast amount of merriment. The characters were all well sustained, and the costumes were much admired. The company was most hospitably received and welcomed wherever they called, and the evening will long be remembered by the participants in the pleasures.

"YID."

A PURIM MASQUERADE.

On Friday eve, March 23, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, 618 Eddy street, a very enjoyable affair took place in which the little folks were the only participants. Every one was in costume, and it was an interesting and amusing sight to see the juveniles enjoying themselves. The spacious parlors were decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the table were laden with all the delicacies of the season. Dancing, singing, and games were indulged in until a late hour. The following are the names of those who were present, and the characters represented:

Miss Ida Greenbaum, Irish school girl; Miss Alice Greenbaum, Kate Castleton; Miss Laura Greenbaum, Clown; Miss Julia Messing, Goddess of Liberty; Miss Julia Newman, Alsatian costume; Miss Minna Newman, Princess costume; Miss Regina Newman, Oscar Wilde; Master Arthur Newman, lady; Miss Rose Coblentz, Flower girl; Miss Silvia Coblentz, Kate Castleton; Miss Bertie Rosenthal, Uncle Sam; Master Sylvian Rosenthal, Red Riding Hood; Master Walter Rosenthal, Court Page; Master Sig. Messing, Irish Comedian; Master Ave Messing, Yankee fop; Miss Sadie Messing, Queen of the night; Master Willie Zellner, Shoeblack; Miss Ella Harris, Irene Perry; Miss Wanda Galland, Shepherdess; Master Tay Bunker, Jester; Miss Grace Burke, Evening costume; Miss Florence Burke, Evening costume; Master Frank Burke, Evening costume; Master Julius Lang, Clown; Sarah Benjamin, Ballad dancer; Leah Benjamin, Tamborine girl; Louisa Benjamin, Tyrolean singer; David Benjamin, Fairy.

PURIM MASQUERADE BALLS.

The Ball in aid of the B'nai B'rith Library, last Sunday evening, was a splendid financial success. There was also a ball at Saratoga Hall, which is said to have been an exceptionally social affair. The Ball in Oakland is fully described by our correspondent from that city.

The most elegant costumed party that appeared out Purim evening, consisted of Messrs. Samuel Asher, Charles Eisner, Samuel Cohn, Samuel Goslner, Edward Hines, Charles Cohn, Emil Aaron, and Jacob Fass, all representing Spanish cavaliers.

The modest deportment of those who are truly wise, when contrasted with the assuming air of the young and ignorant, may be compared to the different appearance of wheat, which, while its appearance is empty, holds up its head proudly, but as soon as it is filled with grain, bends modestly.

Purim at the Orphan Asylum.

A GRAND CELEBRATION.

Among all the events which entered into the celebration of Purim in this city, none could approach the exercises at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum for novelty and thorough completeness of detail. Long before the hour named for the opening exercises, the auditorium and all the aisles approaching were crowded with visitors, attracted by the promised exhibition by the orphan children. Never before in the history of the Jewish community of San Francisco was there such an outpouring of the people. Fully one thousand persons could not gain admittance, and these were reluctantly compelled to turn away from the building whose capacity had already been taxed to the utmost. The literary numbers were well selected and splendidly rendered, while the tableaux, fifty chosen from the book of Esther, were executed in a manner evincing patient study on the part of the participants, and great zeal and industry on those who so kindly interested themselves towards making the affair such a complete success. The general direction of the entertainment was in the skillful hands of Mrs. Seixas Solomons, ably seconded by her accomplished daughter, Miss Selina Solomons. To Mrs. George Braham, the efficient and popular matron of the Asylum, no little praise must be awarded for the supervision of the children in connection with the beautiful exhibition, which was so happily and satisfactorily terminated. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the audience, and earnest wishes were expressed for a repetition of the entertainment at some large hall, with assurances of substantial financial returns. To this proposition the management has not yet given any consideration. The programme as appended was faithfully carried out, not a single number having been omitted or curtailed.

Part I.—Opening Address, Bertie Schwartz; Highland Fling, Lottie Saalburg; Concert Recitation, "Victor Galbraith;" Song, "Out in the Cold World," Bertha Plato; "The Courtship and Marriage of Mr. Figg," Little Girls; Recitation, Belinda Blondo, Lottie Saalburg.

PURIM PICTURES.

WITH CHORUS ACCOMPANIMENTS.
Esther, the beautiful queen, Hattie Lewis; Ashauerus, King of Persia, J. C. Levy; Haman, Louis Harris; Mordecai, Abe Ritzwaller; Persian Maids of Honor, Guards, Pages, Scribes, Flower Girls, etc.

TABLEAU I. THE KING'S CHOICE. "And Esther obtained grace and favor in his sight above all the virgins." TABLEAU II. ESTHER CROWNED QUEEN. "And he set the royal crown upon her head and made her queen." TABLEAU III. MORDECAI'S DEFIANCE. "But Mordecai loved not nor did him reverence." TABLEAU IV. THE EDICT. "There was great mourning among the Jews, fasting, weeping and wailing." TABLEAU V. ESTHER'S PETITION. "What wilt thou, Queen Esther? What is thy request? It shall be given thee even with half of the kingdom." TABLEAU VI. EXALTATION OF MORDECAI. "Then Haman took the apparel and the horse and attended Mordecai." TABLEAU VII. HAMAN DEROUNCED. "The adversary and enemy is this wicked Haman!"

Part II.—Recitation, Ticket of Leave, Ruby Fogel; Dialogue, "The Greatest Plague in Life," Mrs. Bustle, Richard Barnett; Mary Bustle, Julia Saalburg; Grandmother Bustle, Bertie Schwartz; Biddy O'Rafferty, Minnie Gaal; Kitty Clover, May Saalburg; Miss Moonshine, Mary Levy; Bridget Maguire, Celia Hecht; Hazy Black, Bertie Hecht; Song, "Sleep, darling, sleep;" Recitation, Esther Schwartz; Rosa Plato; Dialogue, "The Thief of Time," Mr. Hamilton Flent; The Baldman, Mr. Delaval Lounge, Jacob Levy; Song, Lovely Moon; Dialogue, "The Examination," Mrs. Vestry, Munnie Levy; Mrs. Blunt, Esther Barnett; Mrs. Brief, Bertha Plato; Mrs. Pill, Hattie Lewis; Mrs. Squash, Esther Cohn; Mrs. Grog, Tillie Furbenthal; Mrs. Snap, Beckie Appleton; Mrs. Prim, Nettie Appleton; Miss Fairman, Bertie Schwartz. Recitation, "The Bald-headed Man," Bertie Hecht; Dialogue, "The French Lesson," Mons. Toland, Louis Harris; Bob, Louis Plato; Max, William Lewis; Hugh, Simon Cohn; Ralph, Jacob Hyams. Closing Address and Song, May Saalburg.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

In the "North American Review" for April, the scriptural and the legal aspects for Divorce are presented, respectively by the Rev. Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey, well known for his insistence on the indissolubility of the marriage tie, and by Judge John A. Jameson, a jurist whose long experience with divorce cases in Chicago, both on the judicial bench and at the bar, lends to his observations a very special value. Dr. P. Bunder, a Canadian who has studied to some purpose the political, social and economic conditions of his country, under the title, "A Canadian view of Annexation," makes a forcible presentation of the reasons which incline many citizens of the Dominion to regard with favor the idea of absorption by the United States. Senator John A. Logan sets forth the need which exists for "National Aids to Public Schools" in the several States and territories. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby writes of "The Dangerous Classes" that menace the perpetuity of civil order and the peace of the community, meaning the manipulators of corporation stocks and the men who, having amassed enormous wealth, use it for nefarious purposes. James C. Welling, President of Columbia University, treats of "Race Education," the problem that confronts the philosophic statesman, of the presence in our body politic of a strong Negro contingent. "The Water Supply of Cities" is discussed by Charles F. Wingate, "Ethical Systems" by Prof. F. H. Hedge, "Street Begging" by Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, and "Criticism and Christianity" by O. B. Frothingham. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

Dr. Merriman's Fragrant Kalliodont adds to personal beauty by preserving and beautifying the teeth.

Personal and Society News.

NOTICE TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS: The monthly collection for THE JEWISH TIMES begins to day. It is hoped that our subscribers will pay when called upon and not compel the collector to repeat his visit. The sum asked for is very small, and should be cheerfully paid. In this connection we will state that many accounts have accumulated—some owing to the absence of subscribers, and others to the oversight of the collector.

All complaints will receive prompt attention if sent to this office.

MISS FRANCES WITKOWSKY, of San Jose, is the guest of Rev. and Mrs. M. S. Levy, of Oakland.

MISS CELESTINE HART, of San Jose, is visiting Mrs. Jacob Greenhood, of Oakland.

MRS. I. B. L. BRANDT, of this city, is visiting Los Angeles, her former home.

We regret to announce that Mrs. Rev. Dr. A. S. Bettelheim is seriously indisposed.

MRS. D. SOLOMON, of 419 McAllister Street, has gone to Los Angeles on business which will detain her in that city for some time.

MRS. PHILIP S. BEEL, formerly of Oakland, now a resident of Tucson, A. T., was married in that city, 14th inst., to Miss Ottilie Goldtree.

THE comedy Drama "From the Ashes of the Dead," written by Mr. Henry Netter, of this city, will be produced at Platt's Hall next Wednesday evening.

A grand complimentary benefit has been tendered to Madame Inez Fabbrini Mueller and her pupils, the sisters Florence and Lillie Sipery. The concert will take place at Platt's Hall, next Thursday evening.

It is unofficially announced that the net receipts of the Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society Ball, last Tuesday night, will reach the handsome amount of \$1,700.

THE Ladies' Zion Society will hold their annual ball Sunday, April 8th at B'nai B'rith Hall. This institution accomplishes a vast amount of good work in the field of charity, and the worthy ladies should meet with the most substantial encouragement.

MISS FANNIE BERNSTEIN, graduated at the State University last week, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Miss Bernstein is the first Jewess to receive these honors in the history of our University, and she has earned them in the face of many obstacles.

MR. D. AARON and wife celebrated their 20th wedding anniversary at their residence on Harriet Street, last Saturday evening. Among the many visitors of the evening were the Uniform Divisions of Pythian and Pacific Lodges, Knights of Pythias, under command of Sir Knight Commander Frank B. May, preceded by the Second Regiment Band. Grand Chancellor J. H. Harrey made an appropriate speech congratulatory and also complimentary to Mr. Aaron's zeal for the Pythian Order. A serenade followed, and the company formed into line and returned to their headquarters.

A MUSICAL TRIUMPH.

We gladly give space to the following notice of Miss Carrie Goldstick, an old time personal friend of the editor of this paper, who, with her many friends, rejoices at her final triumph over many obstacles to success in the career she has chosen for her life work. The St. Louis correspondent of the *American Israelite* writes to that journal as follows:

"Miss Carrie Goldstick, formerly of this city, and for the last four years permanently engaged as first prima donna at the great court opera in Karlsruhe, in the Duchy of Baden, sheds light and lustre upon the name of this city, her birthplace, and where she obtained her early musical training. All the expectations of her numerous friends in this and other Western cities, where, previous to her departure for Europe several years ago, she had exhibited the marvelous power and sweet melodious flow of her voice in public concerts, as well as private soirees, have been more than realized, and she now reaps the harvest of her genius and talent. On the 28th of January, Miss Goldstick sang in Meyerbeer's 'L'Africain.' A critic in *Der Badischer Beobachter* writes very enthusiastically of her work. Among other good things, he says:

"The palm of the evening belongs to Fräulein Goldstick. She proved eminently effective as Selica; purity of intonation, flowing ease, with which she modulated, especially the beauty and clearness of the piano parts in her singing, these were the attributes that rendered her triumph. In the dramatic moments she developed power and wealth, and in the last, the death scene, she evinced a certain degree of reserve which fits decidedly so advantageously to the seriousness of the moment's character. Selica is one of the best artistic productions of Miss Goldstick, and the abundant applause with which the house rewarded her was fully deserved. More recently the lady sang in a grand concert before the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden. It was on an occasion of extraordinary splendor, to which over five hundred of the most distinguished personages had been invited.

The Mission of Woman.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE LIFE OF QUEEN ESTHER, AS BROUGHT INTO PROMINENCE BY THE PURIM FESTIVAL. A DISCOURSE DELIVERED BY REV. M. S. LEVY, LAST SATURDAY MORNING, AT THE OAKLAND SYNAGOGUE.

Rev. M. S. Levy uttered some very practical thoughts in connection with the character of Queen Esther and the general mission of woman in his Sabbath's discourse, which was listened to by an unusually large audience. The minister prefaced his remarks with a somewhat elaborate reference to the event which the day commemorated, and then dwelt upon his theme as follows. He said:

For several years past much has been written and spoken about woman's rights, woman's mission, woman's culture and woman's work. Amidst the many exaggerated and distorted statements we continually hear, it is a relief to turn to the Bible and glean from its inspired pages the lessons taught us by the women of old in relation to this important subject. I have selected this morning the character of Esther, in honor of the festival, and from that simple, unaffected tale I will try to impress you with the true mission of woman.

After a brief introduction into the state of affairs in the Persian Kingdom, the Bible introduces Esther to our notice in words which always enlist the warmest sympathy of the human heart. For Esther had neither a mother nor father. A poor orphan girl, she stood alone in the world, deprived of a mother's tender love or a father's fostering care. But that Heavenly Father who promised "leave thy fatherless unto Me, I will keep them alive," had mercifully provided for her a guardian in her cousin, Mordecai, and when her father and mother were dead, he took her to be his own daughter. It is evident from every word of the simple narrative that Esther's character must have been very carefully moulded by her relation. Trustful, unquestioning obedience to his wishes seems to have been the main spring of every act of her life. She was fair and beautiful, and was crowned as the consort of the mighty King of Persia and Media, and though removed from the home of Mordecai his thoughts and loving care followed her. For he walked daily to the palace to know how Esther did and what should become of her. And that Esther requited this love with devoted obedience we glean from the fact that she, the Queen, surrounded by luxury and state, to which her childhood and youth had never been accustomed, still did the wishes of Mordecai like as when she was brought up with him.

How significant, how eloquent are these simple words. Esther was of the tender age in which the mind and temperament are more plastic—more open to receive the impressions of the circumstances and characters that surround them, than to remember and follow the teachings and examples of earlier life. Yet so great were the impressions of her life, that to obey was as natural to her as to believe. The name by which Esther is first introduced to us in the narrative seems to me to symbolize her character. The Hebrew name signifies literally "The Myrtle," the emblem of modesty and innocence, so frail and tender that it needs shelter and care to preserve it from the storms of winter and the heat of summer. And even as the myrtle requires the care bestowed upon it by diffusing its sweet fragrance around, so did Esther repay the loving solicitude of Mordecai by her devoted, dutiful obedience, by her unshaken piety in prosperity as well as in adversity. Joined to this, the loving spirit of Esther is proven by her devotion and patriotism for her people. Thus, you have my type, my ideal of woman. If you would raise in your midst loving, religious and obedient daughters and sons then know your mission. To neglect to impress your children with the truths of our religion, its sublime lessons of faith, of hope and of duty, to make of the Sabbath a day for barter and shopping, are the first seeds of evil in the prolific soil of the playground and which years of argument and attitude can never efface. Why is it that your women, born in foreign lands, are to be found, after years of labor and care, still clinging tenaciously to the faith of your fathers? How is it that men, old in the service of God, still adhere to His sacred commandments, while the young and frivolous American mother and young lady is, seldom, if ever, found in the house of God? My answer to the foregoing question is because the holy mission entrusted to your care has been lost sight of in the eagerness to have your children compete with those of your neighbor. You have forgotten that they have immortal souls, and hence their utter disregard to everything connected with religion. Can you wonder, under these circumstances, that indifference is the rule in our religion, and that the conservative religious youth and maiden is the exception? Woman has been placed on earth in order that she might, by her very nature, give effect

to the commands of God; for true felicity is attained only by following God and leading a life acceptable to Him. To neglect this mission is to bring misery and discontentment in lieu of bliss, peace and contentment.

Ah, truly did they call thee Esther! a star! and richly didst thou deserve thy name; for brightly didst thou shine in the day of thy people's sorrow, a lustrous lode star, which, with God's help led them to enlargement and deliverance. Mothers and daughters of Israel, is it not a source of pride to you to remember, as the feast of Purim comes to us year by year, that the great event we celebrate was the work of a woman? God needed not the help of any creature to work out His will; but in this lesson, as in all others, we are taught that all can be useful in working out the great designs of Providence. No danger seems to threaten us from without. Yet all the sons of Amalek have not died.

Yet our bitterest foes come from the rank and file of our own people, by our indifference and chilling apathy. It is for you women, mothers, to impart warmth and enthusiasm into the hearts of your husbands, sons, brothers and daughters. Though you are not rulers over a mighty kingdom, you are queens in your own homes. It is for you women of Israel to wear the crown of religion in your homes, and to sway the scepter of your gentle influence over all its members.

Do not try to arrogate to yourselves the rights of man. Exercise worthily the true rights of woman—rights which are no less arduous, though they are more blissful in results, than those of man. You may then ask me—the rights of woman, what are they? I reply—

The right to labor and to pray;
The right to watch while others sleep;
The right to help when in reverse;
The right to bless, while others curse;
The right to love, whom others scorn;
The right to comfort all who mourn;
The right to shed new joys on earth;
The right to feel the soul's high worth;
The right to lead the soul to Heaven.
Such women religion and God will bless,
And crown their champions with success.

North, South, East and West.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association of Boston has established an employment bureau.

Hon. Isidor Bush is preparing material for a history of the Jews of St. Louis.

Mr. H. B. Sommer lectured before the Y. M. H. A. of Philadelphia, 17th inst. Subject, "The Jew of To-Day."

Mr. William Thalheimer, one of the first of the German Jewish settlers in Richmond, Va., died in that city, 24th inst., aged 74 years.

Mr. Jacob Schiff, of New York, has donated \$100 toward the fund for rebuilding the German Synagogue of Kingston, Jamaica, destroyed by fire last year.

"The American Sons of Israel" is the name of a new order projected by some dissatisfied members of the Improved Order Free Sons of Israel.

Rev. Dr. Schrieber has voluntarily transferred himself from Mobile to Denver. The salary at the latter place, at the latter place is larger, and the opportunities greater.

Mrs. H. Newmark, of Los Angeles, celebrated their silver wedding last Saturday evening. From the newspapers we learn that it was one of the most royal affairs ever witnessed in that city.

Rev. Dr. E. G. Hirsch delivered a lecture from his pulpit in Sinai Temple, Chicago, Sunday, 11th inst., on "Mohammed or Islamism." The Occident of that city publishes the lecture in full.

The Hebrew Educational Society of Philadelphia received contributions of \$7,170 and expended \$6,776 during the year. The Society has been in operation 36 years, and has accomplished untold good in the sphere of its labors.

From our New York exchanges we learn that the ball at the Academy of Music, in that city, given by the Purim Association, eclipsed all their former efforts. It was magnificent in every detail, and the cause of charity reaped a rich harvest.

Last Friday the inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews at Eighty-Seventh St. and Avenue A. were removed to the large new structure at 105th and 106th Sts. and 9th Ave., New York. The building was commenced about a year ago, and is now ready for occupancy. It cost about \$150,000. The dedication exercises were of a very brief and simple character, and were followed by a Purim reception from 11 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M.

Much regret is manifested in New York over the death of Mr. Siegmund Spingarn, a young lawyer of talent and an industrious and zealous worker in all Jewish charitable enterprises. His funeral took place from the Orphan

Asylum Synagogue, Rev. Dr. Baar officiating. Addressess were also made by Myer Stern Esq., President of the Asylum, and also by Mr. Adolph L. Sanger at the cemetery.

The Boston "Daily Globe" reports the following from Portland, Maine, under date of 13th inst:

Prominent Jews here say there has been a sudden and not easily to be explained manifestation of ill-feeling against them. Last Friday, Isaac Abrams, merchant, a member of the firm of Abrams & Shalel, and two other Jews were stopped by three young men, David Logan, "Jack" McCarty and Ned Logan, all between the ages of seventeen and nineteen.

"McCarty said, 'Abrams, I'd like to get a chance to kill a Jew to-day,' and challenged one of the younger Jews to fight. Abrams tried to keep the peace, and McCarty hit him a terrible blow on the head, making a very long cut. While Abrams was senseless, he was kicked on the back and head several times. All were arrested, but discharged the next day by the marshal because Abrams did not appear, though a certificate of a physician was furnished that he would not be able to leave the house for ten days, while a report was circulated that Abrams was dead.

"A boy called out a seven-year old girl, a child of the president of the Jewish congregation, and said: 'One Jew is killed, and I'll kill you,' making at the same time a rush at her with a knife. 'About the same time a young Jewish pedlar was set upon and badly beaten, and other Jews say they have been constantly insulted of late."

Cradle, Altar and Tomb.

BIRTHS.

FROHMAN—In Portland, O., March 21, to the wife of IGNATZ FROHMAN, a son.

SCHOENFELD—In this city, March 22, to the wife of LEOPOLD SCHOENFELD, a son.

LINDAUER—In this city, March 20, to the wife of GUSTAVE LINDAUER, a son.

HARRIS—In this city, March 25, to the wife of I. HARRIS, a daughter.

SHERMAN—In this city, March 26, to the wife of M. SHERMAN, a son.

COHEN—In this city, March 27, to the wife of A. COHEN, a son.

FASS—In this city, March 22, to the wife of J. FASS, a son.

LIEBMAN—In this city, March 23, to the wife of LOUIS LIEBMAN, a son.

RETROTHALS.

HAAS—ADELSDORFER—Miss MARY ADELSDORFER, of this city, to Mr. ISAAC HAAS, of El Paso, Texas.

WITT—SCHMITT—Miss NATHALIE SCHMITT, of this city, to Mr. JULIUS WITT, of New York.

ABRAMS—BLOOM—Miss REBECCA BLOOM, of this city, to Mr. LOUIS ABRAMS, of Cloverdale, Cal.

MARRIED.

BEEL—GOLDFREE—In Tucson, Arizona, March 14, at the residence of Joseph Goldtree, Esq., by Judge Meyer, PHILIP S. BEEL to OTTILIE GOLDTREE, both of Tucson.

LOBREE—SHAWL—In this city, March 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Falk Vidaver, LOUIS LOBBREE to ANNIE SHAWL, both of this city.

ASHER—SELO—In this city, March 25, at the residence of the bride's aunt, 277 Clementine street, by the Rev. A. Brown, ISAAC ASHER to BERTHA SELO.

SCHWARTZ—COHEN—In this city, March 20, ISRAEL SCHWARTZ to NETTIE COHEN, both of this city.

LEWIS—SAMUELS—In this city, March 27, H. D. LEWIS to CLARA SAMUELS, both of this city.

HARRIS—HARRIS—In this city, March 25, by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing, MITCHELL G. HARRIS to MRS. ANIELA HARRIS, both of this city.

BARON—LEVY—In this city, March 27, by Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing, SAMUEL BARON, of Tombstone, A. T., to MISS HANNAH LEVY, of this city.

MOSS—BORNSTEIN—In this city, March 25, by Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing, MORRIS MOSS to MISS HATTIE BORNSTEIN, both of Victoria British Columbia.

GUTMAN—SCHWARTZ—In this city, March 25, by the Rev. Dr. Elkan Cohn, G. A. GUTMAN, of Willows, Cal., to MINNIE SCHWARTZ of San Francisco.

DIED.

LEVY—In Sacramento, March 25, LOUIS LEVY, a native of England, aged 55 years.

Puny, weak, and sickly children, need Brown's Iron Bitters. It will strengthen and invigorate them.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SWEDISH DYSPESIA CURE.
MR. FRED. SANDELIN.
"Dear Sir: After suffering from Dyspepsia for the last 16 years, and trying all known remedies without obtaining any relief, I feel highly gratified to be able to inform you that 7 bottles of your SWEDISH DYSPESIA CURE has entirely cured me. Yours truly
J. B. FIELDS.
Police Officer, West Oakland."

A NEW FIRM.
MESSRS. SHIPPER AND SCHWARTZ have secured the premises formerly occupied by Levison, at 733 Market Street, opposite Dupont, where they will conduct a general merchant tailoring business. These gentlemen have had a long experience in their special line and patrons will receive careful attention and guaranteed satisfaction.

LATTIN NEW EXTENSION SPRING BED.
THE FOLLOWING LETTER EXPLAINS ITSELF.

GENTLEMEN—Having sold and used your Spring Beds for more than one year past, we take pleasure in recommending them to all in want of an economical and durable bed. Taken all in all, for a low-priced bed, in our opinion it has no superior.

Very Resp'y,
CAL. FURNITURE MFG. CO.
B. P. MOORE, Sec., 226 Bush St.
Manufactory 946 Howard Street, between Fifth and Sixth.

SUMMER IN THE COUNTRY.

The South Pacific Coast Railroad Company (narrow gauge) has issued a very neat descriptive "List of hotels, boarding houses, and excursion grounds, with names and post-office addresses of proprietors" located along the line of its road, including San Jose and Santa Cruz. These lists are for free distribution, and we call attention of our readers and of committees to the superior advantages of this route for a summer holiday. The Santa Cruz mountains are unrivaled for camper and health-seekers. The Big Tree Grove and Santa Cruz are glorious places for excursionists. Schutzen Park, under the new management of Capt. Cautus, and Newark Park by Julius Wildersmuth are perfect picnic grounds. These lists with folders descriptive of the road, time tables, rates of fares, etc., can be obtained at all of the Company's offices, or at 222 Montgomery street, and at passenger station out of Market street, south side, San Francisco. All offices are connected by telegraph and express. For special and excursion rates and contracts apply to R. M. Garratt, General Freight and Ticket Agent, at the General Office.

Dignity is expensive, and without other good qualities is not particularly profitable.
Be always at leisure to do good; never make business an excuse to decline offices of humanity.

Beautiful skin, and fair complexion, robust health, and powers of endurance follow the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Flowers and Feathers in great variety. Ladies will do well to call and supply themselves at "The Pansy" New Feather and Flower Store, 120 Post street.

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—AND—
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MADE BY MACHINE
20 CENTS A DOZEN

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AT LOWEST RATES.

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near Howard, and at
21 DUPONT STREET.
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PRIVATE BOARD.

TO LET with Board in a Jewish family, a suite of elegantly furnished rooms.

Table Board during PESACH. STRICTLY KOSHER.
Apply Early.
109 O'Farrell street.

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NOTICE!

HAVING RENOVATED THE Brooklyn Hotel throughout, and opened it to the public, we will spare no pains to make it a first-class house in every respect.

Terms, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 per day.
Yours very respectfully,
C. S. BUSH,
CHRIS. H. SCHMIDT.
Formerly of Russ House.

GUSTAVE COHEN,
DEALER IN
Tailors' Trimmings
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A Very Fine Assortment.
Please give me a Call. All Orders Promptly attended to.

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For Sale by all Druggists.

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Rooms 50, 51 and 52, over City of Paris B'lg.
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Being fully prepared to present the
Leading Fashions to the Ladies and Families
of the city and state.
A special invitation is offered them to
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Are now located in their new premises
No. 5

THE JEWISH TIMES.

San Francisco, Cal.

FRIDAY MARCH 30, 1883.

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., AS SECOND CLASS MATT R.

LOVE SONG.

[From the Hebrew of Jehudah Ha-Levi.]

How beautiful the gentle dove beside you wood-land bird—
Mine eyes upon her loveliness can never be at rest.

Lo, aliver hath its vein, but where
Shall dove like mine
Be found? Thou art as Tirzah fair.
Jerusalem's splendor, bright and rare,
My love, is thine!

Why dost thou turn about thy face
From side to side,
To seek in tents a dwelling place?
Behold, my head, hath ample space;
There safe abide!

As to the honey turns the bee,
Seek thou my breast:
For man do woo with golden plea,
But I have given my heart to thee,
O gifts the best!

S. SOLIS CORNER, in the Association Bulletin.

Jonathan and His Armor-Bearer.

We read in the first book of Samuel, 14, v. 6 and 7, the following:
"And Jonathan said to the young man that bore his armor, come, let us go over to the outposts of the Philistines; it may be that the Lord will work for us; for there is no restraint to the Lord to save by means of many or by means of few. And his armor-bearer said unto him: Do all that is in thy heart, behold, I am with thee according to thy heart."

My children, one of the most admirable personages in the Bible, was, without doubt, that noble-hearted Jonathan, the great and valiant son of Saul. The more we enter into his character, the more we like, admire and adore him. He, like Joseph, possessed the rare gifts of capturing at once the heart of every one with whom he came in immediate contact, and the charm he spread over every word he spoke, and every act he performed, had such a magical influence upon the minds of men that they forthwith were attached to his person. I do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend to him, my children, and to all young folks as a fitting example from which you can learn how to gain the affections of your fellow-men, and for this special reason I shall try to give you in a series of lectures a little picture of Jonathan, intending to introduce him to you, first, in his relation to his armor-bearer, secondly, in his connection to his father, thirdly, in his position to his friends, and at last, in his quality as a soldier and man of the people.

My children, there are persons, who, by their kindness, amiability and sweet temper, gain at once the hearts of men. Such a man of lovable qualities was Jonathan. Through a quality of magnetism, dwelling in his soul, he attracted every one with whom he was brought together. This magical power was even felt by his little armor-bearer, for when asked by his master to accompany him in his daring exploits, he cordially assented to his proposal by uttering those beautiful words: "Do all that is in thy heart, I am with thee according to thy heart." Wherever you hear sentiments of this kind expressed, you may rest assured that both parties must have been connected by a strong and sympathetic tie. And how could it be otherwise? The little armor-bearer honored in him, his master, who gently spoke to him, who kindly advised him, who joyfully entertained him, who often gave him proofs of his undaunted courage and bravery, and with whom at last he bore together the pleasures and burdens of the day, while his master found in his assiduous attendant a young man, who strictly obeyed him, who faithfully clung to him, whose dutiful conduct elicited his entire approval and to whom he could confide so trustfully the great intentions and secrets of his heart.

There was, however, another strong tie that kept these men so closely united. It appears that they had the same strong belief in the one God above us and that thus they prominently relied on His assistance as regards the matter and object they sought to accomplish. This is evidently shown to us in Jonathan's remark to his armor-bearer, when he so trustfully exclaims: "There is no restraint to the Lord to save by means of many or few." This very sentence found thousand years afterwards an echo of approval in the soul of that prophet Zechariah, when he tried to encourage his down-hearted people by those daring words: "Not by might, nor by power, but by spirit, says the Lord."

Learn then, my children, from that little armor-bearer how to win in future the affection and good will of your superiors. Try to live with them in constant sympathetic union and concord. Treat them on all occasions with that respect and honor that is due to them. And when moreover you seek to perform those duties, which are assigned to you with a joyful face and conscientious will, you may be assured that your work will prosper, your services will be appreciated, and that a mutual understanding will be effected, in which like heart will turn in affection towards your employer, and your employer's heart in affection towards your own self.

* Words spoken by Dr. Baar before the children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, on Saturday, March 2. Re-published from the American Hebrew.

Anything that makes the heart warmer, anything that makes the current of affection run fuller, anything that makes gratitude and love and honor and truth and faith stronger, makes the man stronger.

Ladies' Lore.

Modern Dancing.

The motions, hops, whirls and genuflections permissible in polite society, are described as follows in a New York letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer: "Fashions in dancing present no striking change since last season. The American Society of Professors of Dancing, which has its headquarters in this city, held its annual meeting last week, and decided to recognize no new dances. They voted to discard the 'raquet' for their lessons, and to forbid it altogether in their academies. Notwithstanding this action, I have seen it indulged in at every ball which I have attended. It's name is a slang one for the better known Redowa-gallop-step, and originated in the fact that the music which was at first used in it was 'the Racket waltz.' It is called in various sections the 'Society,' the 'Newport,' the 'Ripple,' and the 'Rock-away.' It is regarded as too showy for modest girls to fling themselves into, and this is the reason why professors have undertaken to place it under taboo. The round dances which strict propriety permits this year are the plain waltz and redowa. The latter may be varied by what is called the polka Bohemia, a toe-and-heel step, that is not theatrical if quietly and gracefully done. The close hugging, sometimes indulged in last winter by couples who ought to have known better, is now visibly relaxed, and altogether I think that dancing is rather freer from abuses than before. The square dances in use at the public balls are the plain quadrille, and the plain and Saratoga lancers. In the latter, the couples form parallel lines and dance together, the figures and movements remaining similar to those of the ordinary lancers. The German is danced still in private assemblies, but never at large balls. A new round dance in some vogue in parlors is called the Russe, and parodies of the character of the galop and mazurka combined. There is also a square dance called the National Guard, composed of squares and circles of a somewhat military character. The Polo quadrille, with its rapid all-hands-round, proved too much of a circus to please women, and has gone pretty nearly out of fashion. Variations of the polka are frequently seen, and the old-fashioned Virginia reel is extensively revived."

PURITY OF CHARACTER.

Over the outer coat of plum and apricot there grows a bloom more beautiful than the fruit itself—a soft, delicate powder that overspreads its rich colors. Now, if you strike your hand over that, and it is once gone, it is gone forever; it only appears once. The flower that hangs in the morning impaled with dew—arrayed with jewels—once shake it, so that the beads roll off, and you may sprinkle water over it as you please, yet it can never be made again what it was when the dew fell gently on it from heaven.

On a frosty morning you may see the panes of glass covered with landscapes, mountains, lakes and trees, blended into a fantastic picture. Now lay your hand upon the glass, and by the scratch of your finger, or by the warmth of the palm, all the delicate tracery will be obliterated.

So there is in youth a beauty and purity of character, which, when once touched and defiled, can never be restored—a fringe more delicate than frost-work which, when torn and broken, will never be repaired. When a young lad or girl leaves the parents' house, with the blessing of a mother's tears still wet upon the cheek, if early purity of character be once lost, it is a loss that can never be made up again. Such is the consequence of crime. Its effect cannot but be in some way felt, though by God's mercy it may be forgiven.

COMMON SENSE.

One pound of learning requires ten pounds of common sense to apply it. This is the reason why so many men with but a limited education outstrip thousands of our college graduates in the race for life—men in all professions and trades. Education is a good thing, the best equipment, with character, that any young man can possess when starting out to battle for himself. But how often do we see graduates of colleges left far in the rear by men with but a tenth of their knowledge of books, but far above them in practical common sense, and persistent, intelligent industry—rugged characters who would have been greater men had they possessed the book learning of their college competitors, and held fast to their common sense.

A DISASTROUS KISS.

A young man called to see his sweetheart in Salem, O., from whom he had been separated for eight months. He was so much elated, when she opened the door in answer to his rap, that he grabbed her in his arms and in his delirium of delight kissed her in the ear. She uttered a little scream, which under the circumstances attracted no attention. The next day, in explaining the case to the doctor, she said she heard something snap like a fiddle string breaking. The tympanum of her ear was ruptured beyond the possibility of repair.

SILK.

The world's production of silk is estimated at \$40,000,000, and some 500,000 operatives are employed in this industry. France leads with 17,000,000 operatives and a product of \$24,000,000. According to the report of Mrs. Wyckoff, 44,440 persons are employed in the United States in the manufacture of silk, and the total value of the product is \$34,410,463, thus producing about eight per cent. of the total production of the world.

There is no harm, says Walter Scott, but, on the contrary, benefit, in presenting a child with ideas beyond his easy and immediate comprehension. The difficulties offered—if not too great or too frequent—stimulate curiosity and encourage exertion.

JIM'S WASTED EDUCATION.

"Jim, it do seem to me dat yer's putting yer education ter a mighty po' use. I ain't heard a big word from yer. I can un'erstan' yer gist as well as I did 'fore yer went to dat school. Ef a man's educated I want him to talk so I can't un'erstan' him. Me an' yer mudder hab been talkin' 'bout dis matter, an' we-se so grieved way down in de flesh. Jim, what's de big word for grasshopper?"

"Orthopterous insects of the genus gryllus," according to Webster," replied the young man.

"But the tuther day when dem folks was heah' yer spoke of a grasshopper jest de same as de ignorant nigger in de 'country an' brought shame down on de heads of yer mudder an' myself. What's de big word for goat?"

"Mammiferous quadruped of the genus capra," answered the young man.

"But why didn't yer say so 'stead of sayin' goat like a nigger an' bringin' de tingle ob embarrassment to yer fader's face? What did I gin yer dat schoolin' fur—to talk like an uneducated son of a po' white man? I think dat I se gwine ter keep yer heah in idleness 'lessen yer can reflek credic on de family? Jim, what is de big w rd fur blamed fool?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Yer don't? Den yer ain't 'quainted wid yerself. Yer don't recognize whar yer stands. Go out dar in de field with a mule an identify yerself."—"Arkansas Traveler."

IDIOTISM AND PROVERBS.

"The necessity don't know the how. 'To meet any one, the bird make her nest. 'A horse bared (borrowed) don't look him the tooth. 'Take out the live coals with the hand of the cat. 'Keep the chestnut of the fire with the cat foot. 'So much go the jar to spring that at last it break there. 'There is no better sauce, who the appetite."

"Tell me whom thou frequent, I will tell you which you are. 'It wants not to speak of a rope in the house of a hanged. 'God give the cold according to the dress. 'The mountain in work put out a mouse. 'After the death, the doctor. 'He is not so devil as he is black. 'Cat scalded fear the cold water. 'Spoken of the wolf, one sees the tail. 'So many heads, so many opinions. 'What come in to me for an ear get out for another. 'Four eyes does see better than two. 'To come back to their muttons. 'And here, to quote finally from M. Casimiro, we must remember that "it is not the whole to begin, but to finish." It must that I dismount."

THE HEART'S SECRETS.

It is well that no spectators are permitted to catch a glimpse of our heart's secrets, that the door is never opened to let any one enter to view our unseen ghosts. If we have our eyes in the night, our midnight vigils, we care not the world should witness our disappointments and misadventures. "Deep in each heart's undreamed, unsought recesses, lie buried many a fond idol, many a treasure." Our spectres stand before us in their dear form, and we touch their icy hands, press kisses on their cold lips: they are constantly sauntering out from their graves, we sigh and weep because we cannot clasp their living presence within our arms. It is better that the world should not know our heart's secrets; its bitter scorn and its cold pity could bestow little sympathy, it would neither console nor solace us under merciless disappointment and withered hopes. We mingle in the whirl of human beings, we cross the broad ocean, we travel through foreign countries. Who reads the heart's secrets? They may be guessed, conjectured, suspected, but they are not voluntarily exposed. We prefer to shut them up within the recesses of our bosoms, far out of sight.

New Advertisements.

STONE SEAL ENGRAVING

Executed at the Shortest Notice if required.
See MOORECROFT,
Of London, England,
126 N. E. ST., Room 53, Thurlow Bldg.
Established 1850. Take Elevator.

A CARD!

I am prepared to give
INSTRUCTIONS IN DRAWING LANDSCAPE AND STILL LIFE, PAINTING,
(In Oil), to a limited number of LADIES at my new studio, Rooms 69 & 70, City of Paris Bldg, cor. Geary and Dupont Streets. Hours 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. M. STEARNS.

REMOVAL!

DR. B. STURMAN
Has removed from 101 Dupont Street to
No. 841 MARKET STREET,
ROOMS 9 and 10.
St. Ignatius Building, opposite the Baldwin.
Female Diseases and Cancers a specialty.

DRESSMAKING

MRS. S. A. STODDART
Having just returned from the East has opened her
DRESSMAKING PARLORS
In Central Block
CITY OF PARIS BUILDING,
ROOMS 54, 55, 56 and 57,
To which she invites ladies to visit.

ALL WORK FIRST-CLASS
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED
Prices Reasonable.

Advertisements.

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF CALIFORNIA,
418 CALIFORNIA ST. S. F. CAL.

DIRECTORS:
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GEORGE W. BEAVER,
L. S. ADAMS,
COLUMBUS WATERHOUSE,
W. T. GARRATT,
W. R. CLUNESS,
GEORGE A. MOORE,
J. F. HOUGHTON,
HUGH M. LARUE,
EDWARD CADWALADER,
D. W. EARL,
CHARLES N. FOX,
JAMES CAROLAN,
B. F. LANGFORD.

A SOUND AND PROGRESSIVE HOME INSTITUTION.

The Annual Statement of the Company of date, December 31, 1882, shows the following, viz:
An Increase in Policyholders.
An Increase in Amount of Insurance.
An Increase in Assets.
An Increase in Surplus.

The Policies of the Company Impose
NO RESTRICTION UPON RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.

Are Exempt from Execution and the Claims of Creditors,
—AND ARE—
INDISPUTABLE AFTER THREE YEARS.

For the small annual premium of \$88.16, a man, at 30 years of age, can secure from the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. an endowment for \$1,000, payable to himself when he becomes 55 years of age, or payable in case of previous death, to his wife and children. Dividends accrue upon second and all subsequent premium payments, and, if not taken to reduce premiums, will add largely to the amount of endowment.

Equally favorable terms are offered for older or younger ages, and for larger amounts. If desired, endowments may be made payable in ten, fifteen or twenty years.

Remember the Endowment Premium carries the Life Insurance with-out Additional Cost.

And, in case of death, the full amount of policy is payable without expense or delay to the beneficiary named in the policy.

SUFFER

No longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength, lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1881.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefited by BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, all my troubles were at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person.
Mrs. W. J. FLYNN,
30 Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.
Brown Chemical Co.
Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trademark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Try one of the
GOLD COAST
YEAST CAKES!

And you will never use any other.

THE WIFE'S DELIGHT.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Manufactured by the
NEW YORK
HOP YEAST
CO.

"It keeps fresh for months and is always ready."
Office and Factory
21 MONTGOMERY AVE., S. F.

Advertisements.

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PACIFIC COLLEGE,
Business College,
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SAN FRANCISCO

LIFE SCHOLARSHIP. \$70
For Complete Business Course.
PAID IN INSTALLMENTS \$75.

THE LEADING
Commercial School
ON THE COAST.

NO VACATIONS.
Day and Evening Sessions.
Business Course.
Academic Course.
Combined Course.
Penmanship Course.
Modern Languages.
Telegraphic Course.
Phonographic Course.
Special Branches.

For Further Information Call at the College Office
320 POST STREET,
Or Address the Proprietors.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

WISDOM people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. You can devote your spare time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

OFFICE OF
HALL'S SAFE
(—) AND (—)
LOCK COMPANY

211-213 CALIFORNIA STREET.
TO BUSINESS MEN OF ALL CLASSES:
The many burglaries and fires that have recently occurred, causes us to ask you if you are protected from them with a good safe. We manufacture the

STANDARD HALL SAFE,
the best in the world which we can sell you for \$15 and upwards, either for cash or on the installment plan.

We have also always on hand Second-Hand Safes, which we can sell cheap. Come and see us and be convinced.

Respectfully,
Hall's Safe and Lock Co.

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Obtained by the United States Bureau, legal everywhere; quick time; no publicity; strictly confidential; advice free; satisfaction assured; terms liberal. Address P. O. Box 1871, San Francisco, Cal.

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WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE!
Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the West for being the most direct, quickest, and safest line connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, and the EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTH-EASTERN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, COLEBURN, OMAHA, and the ATLANTIC CENTRAL, which radiate.

EVERY LINE OF ROAD
that penetrates Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba and the Continent from the Missouri River to the Pacific Slope. The

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
RAILWAY,
is the only line from Chicago owning track into Kansas, or which by its own road, reaches the points above named. NO TRANSFERS BY CARRIAGE. NO WASTING CONNECTIONS. No straggling in ill-ventilated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, when Pullman's Palace Cars are used.

DAY CARS of unrivaled magnificence, Pullman's Palace Cars, and our own world-famous DINING CARS upon which meals are served of unsurpassed excellence, at the low rate of SEVEN CENTS each, with ample time for healthful enjoyment.

Through Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Missouri River points; and close connections at all points of intersection with other roads.

We ticket (do not forget this) directly to every place of importance in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Kansas, Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

As liberal arrangements regarding baggage as any other line, and rates of fare always as low as competitors, who furnish but a shibe of the comfort, docks and tackle of up-to-date men.

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R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager,
Chicago.

E. ST. JOHN, Gen. Ticket Pass Agent,
Chicago.

The Jewish Calendar.

For the Year 5,643, 1882-83.

| 1882. | 5643. | |
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| Sept. 14 | Tishri | Rosh Hashanah, 1st day |
| " 15 | " | " 2d day |
| " 16 | " | Sab. Teshuvah |
| " 17 | " | Fast of Gedaliah |
| " 18 | " | Yom Kippur |
| " 19 | " | Succoth, 1st day |
| " 20 | " | " 2d day |
| Oct. 4 | " | Hoshana Raba |
| " 5 | " | Shemini Atzeret |
| " 6 | " | Sab. Simchat Torah |
| " 7 | " | Rosh Hodesh |
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